GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3060
ANSWERED ON:21.03.2017
Global Tiger Initiative
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Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is a party to the Global Tiger Initiative and if so, the details thereof;
(b) whether the Government has any goal of doubling the tiger population, globally by 2020; and
(c) if so, the details of the initiatives taken by the Government under Project Tiger and National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) programmes, so far?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE)

(a) The Global Tiger Initiative (GTI) was launched in June, 2008 by the World Bank with the aim of stabilizing and restoring wild tigers in the tiger range countries (TRCs). India's role in the GTI was restricted to building the capacity of knowledge institutions, participating in events like tiger workshops, and using the GTI platform to disseminate / exchange good practices amongst the TRCs.

(b) & (c) St. Petersburg Declaration, 2010 on tiger conservation includes the goal of achieving Tx2, i.e. doubling the global tiger population by 2022. India is also a party to the said Declaration. Tiger conservation in India is a Government programme, with no external funding from any donor or the GTI. There are 50 tiger reserves in the country with notified core/ critical tiger habitat (40145.30 sq.km), and the buffer / peripheral area (32603.72 sq. km). To make the core / critical tiger habitat inviolate exclusively for the tiger, as many as 173 villages having 12327 families have been voluntarily relocated. Besides, Government of India, through Project Tiger / National Tiger Conservation Authority, has taken a number of initiatives towards tiger conservation, which has resulted in substantial growth in tiger number. These, inter alia, include creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF), All India Tiger, Co-Predators and Prey Estimation and Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) of Tiger Reserves done once in every four years, implementation of a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for dealing with tiger deaths, straying of tigers, active management towards rehabilitation of tigers from source areas at landscape level and other aspects, e-surveillance project in some of the identified tiger reserves and intensification of international cooperation to control trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife etc.

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